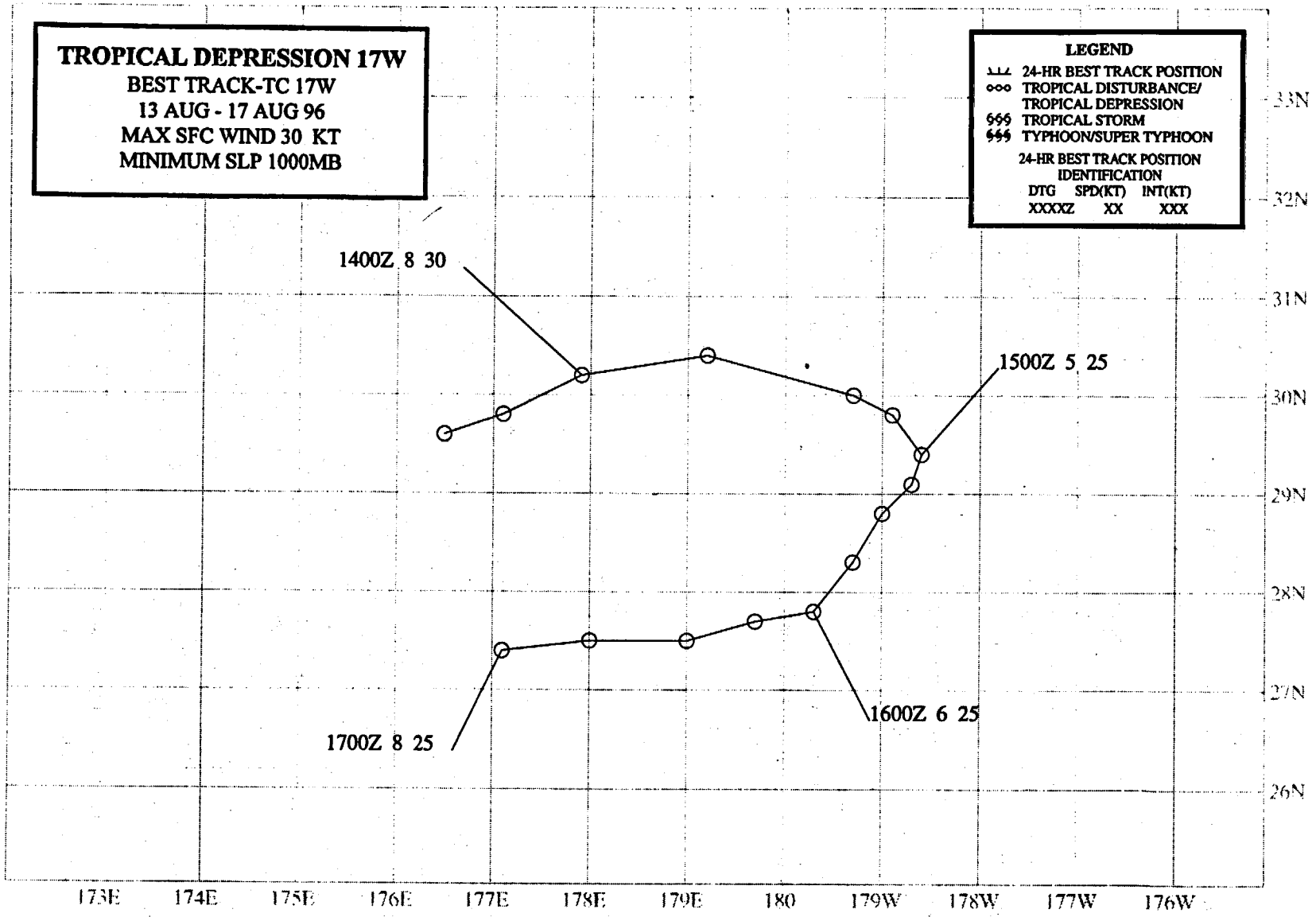
TROPICAL DEPRESSION 17W
BEST TRACK-TC 17W
13 AUG - 17 AUG 96
MAX SFC WIND 30 KT
MINIMUM SLP 1000MB
LEGEND
24-HR BEST TRACK POSITION
TROPICAL DISTURBANCE/
TROPICAL DEPRESSION
TROPICAL STORM
TYPHOON/SUPER TYPHOON
24-HR BEST TRACK POSITION
IDENTIFICATION
DTG SPD(KT) INT(KT)
XXXXZ XX XXX
1400Z 8 30
1500Z 5 25
1600Z 6 25
1700Z 8 25
33N
32N
31N
30N
29N
28N
27N
26N
173E
174E
175E
176E
177E
178E
179E
180
179W
178W
177W
176W

TROPICAL DEPRESSION 17W

Tropical Depression (TD) 17W originated in the subtropics at a time when the monsoon trough was displaced far to the north of normal (see Figure 3-13-4 in Kirk's summary for a graphic depiction of this unusual low-level flow pattern). TD 17W and Tropical Depression 15W formed and developed in this trough simultaneously (Figure 3-17-1). First identified on the 110600Z August Significant Tropical Weather Advisory, the area of deep convection which became TD 17W drifted slowly eastward and became better organized. The first warning was issued, valid at 140000Z when visible satellite imagery revealed a well-defined LLCC to the north of an area of persistent deep convection on the morning of 14 August (Figure 3-17-1). Whereas TD 15W drifted east-northeastward into higher latitudes, TD 17W executed an anticyclonic oval-shaped loop (centered at 29°N 179°E) with an average diameter of approximately 200 nm (370 km). After 141200Z, TD 17W moved across the international date line, and the JTWC passed warning responsibility to the Central Pacific Hurricane Center (CPHC). The depression continued east and came within 90 nm (170 km) of Midway Island (WMO 91066) (Figure 3-17-2) and began to weaken. The CPHC issued the final warning valid at 150000Z. At Midway, gusty winds and showers persisted for several days: the automatic remote collector there recorded a peak gust of 35 kt (18 m/sec) and approximately 2.5 inches (64 mm) of rain. TD 17W turned back to the west, recrossing the international date line on 16 August, and dissipated on 17 August.

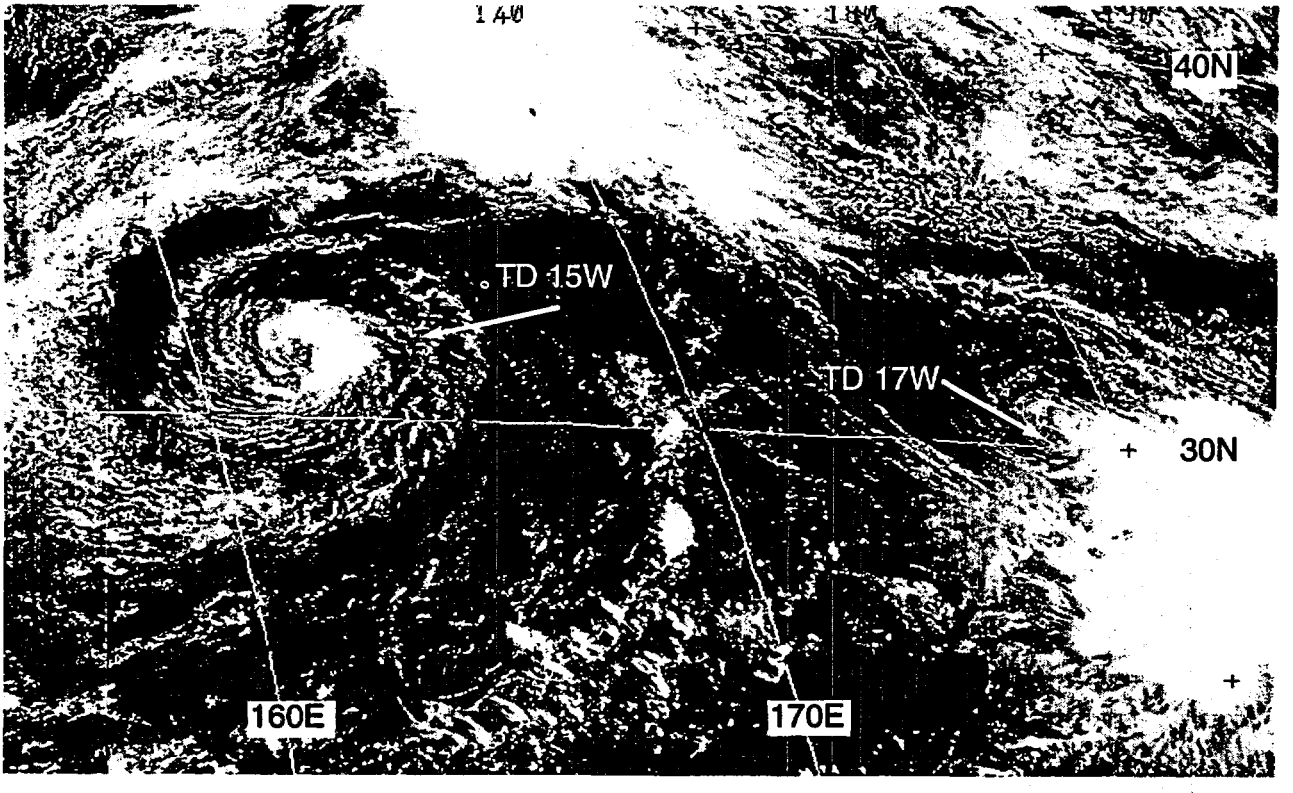

Figure 3-17-1 TD 17W and TD 15W both formed in subtropical latitudes within a monsoon trough which had moved far to the north and east of normal (132331Z August visible GMS imagery).

Figure 3-17-2 TD 17W exhibits a classical Dvorak "shear" type cloud pattern after crossing to the east side of the international date line (141830Z August visible GMS imagery).